THE REGULAR

THE SPECIAL

The Always Looked-for FRIDAY SALE

You know that our line of Shirt New Cotton Cashmeres, plaid and striped effects, very pretty, per yard 36-inch fancy mixed Sultings, good 28c style, 39c quality, yard..... 40-inch Wool Plaid, regular 50c 39c Lot of Hair Pins, 5c quality, for Friday, each..... All-Wool 54-inch Ladies' Cloth, all colors and black, the 50c goods, for Friday, per yard.....

Cotton Flannels, now's the time; good values. Friday, per yard...... We've a lot of Winter Underwear carried over from last year; they are marked half price and less; it may be that you can find "just what you want" in the lot.

L. S. Ayres & Co.

You can learn more about it, get more of it and of more kinds for less money at

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That is here. We have the completest Furniture Establishment in the market. We design Furniture for special uses and places. We make Furniture after your own designs. We carry complete lines of

STAPLE FURNITURE

est woods, latest patterns and most artistic designs.

- ASTMAN, SCHLEICHER

ART EMPORIUM. Teler hone 50).

MANTEL MIRRORS.

Two new styles in our window this week, and lots more upstairs in our Mirror Department. Any size and style made to order.

THE H. LIEBER COMPANY, 13 South Meridian St. Drawing Instruments.



DO YOU KNOW IT?

We have changed locations.

W. H. Roll's Sons 103 E. WASH. ST.

WALL PAPERS

All Grades.

All Prices.

Watch our ad and window for special sales.

BARGAINS THIS WEEK

DIAMONDS A SPECIALTY. Great sale of Watches, Sterling Silverware. Elegant stock; low prices.

MARCY.

"The" Jeweler,

38 West Washington Street. Great sale 1847 Roger Bros.' Flat Ware, Knives, Forks and Spoons.

CHARLES L. HENRY'S MEETING.

Cumberland Gives Him a Large and At-

tentive'Audience.

Charles L. Henry addressed a large meeting of farmers last night at Cumberland. There were fully three hundred in the audfence, and the speaker was given the most respectful attention from first to last. He was introduced to the audience by James E. Greer, candidate for County Commissioner from the Third district. Mr. Henry adverted to the changed condition of public affairs since he spoke at the same place two years ago. He explained the pro-visions of the new tariff law in its relation to the products of the farm. He showed that, whereas the McKinley law had placed a specific duty of \$30 on each horse imported, the Sugar Trust law changed the tariff to 20 per cent. ad valorem. The depressing effects of the Democratic religion on wool and wheat and in ocratic policies on wool and wheat and in raising the price of sugar were made plain. The sectionalism in the bill was shown in all its injustice to the Northern farmer. The speaker was honored with the presence of a large number of Democrats, who gave equal attention with the Republicans present. There were a number of county candidates present, and they were called out for a few words. Among the number were W. H. Schmidt, Harry B. Smith, Charles L. Wiltsie, John L. McMaster, Lawson Harvey. Clemens Vonnegut, jr., and they were called out for a few words. Among the number were words.

The Typhoid Fever Scourge. The Board of Health is trying to discover the cause of typhoid fever in the southeastern part of the city. The most of the fourteen deaths that occurred in the city in June, July, August and September were caused by typhoid fever and most of them occurred in the section named. A number of cases also occurred among those who went to the water resorts in the southern part of the State.

To Inspect Northern Prison. Drs. Metcalf and Taylor, of the State Board of Health, go to Michigan City today to begin a sanitary inspection of the

IDA B. WELLS TALKS

GRAPHIC AND ALL TOO TRUE A PICTURE OF INJUSTICE.

One Law for Negroes and Another for Whites in the South-The Reso-

lutions Adopted.

Miss Ida B. Wells, the colored woman, who has stirred up England with her accounts of the lynchings of colored persons in this country, spoke at the Y. M. C. A. Hall last night to an audience of representative colored citizens of Indianapolis, in which there were a few white persons. In introducing her subject, "American Lynch Law," she said it was not of her own choosing, but a matter of necessity that she spoke of the atrocities of lynch law. She said it was bad enough when two or three hundred men were hung by mobs in broad daylight, without a pretense of trial, or were ruthlessly shot down in cold blood. These had now grown tame, she said, and to afford a little diversion the advocates of lynch law had taken to burning colored

people at the stake, with more revolting and fiendish orgies than the most barbarous savage races ever conceived of. She says lynch law is spreading, and has already left the confines of the South and has appeared in Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Ohio and New York. The daily reports in the newspapers seemed to show that human life, especially if covered by a black skin, was a very cheap commodity. After this brief introduction to the subject she said it was high time the colored people aroused themselves upon the question and put forth every effort to stop these outrages. She called their attention to the fact that they were but eight million of the sixty-five million that inhabited this country. "What can we do," she said, "surrounded as we are by the superior Anglo-Saxon who possesses the might which makes right?" She then said that she had for a time thought of advising the colored people to resort to force and re-taliate in kind for the abuses and outrages heaped upon them, but she reflected that in case a race war should break out in any particular locality the sheriff of the county would have but to sherin of the county would have but to telegraph the Governor and the whole of the State militia would be sent to the scene and the colored people killed unless they immediately gave up the fight. The thought of advising force came to her, she said, when she had tried in vain the plan said, when she had tried in vain the plan of appealing to the sense of right and justice and to the Christian sentiment of the country. She could get no hearing here because people of the North thought it would but widen the closing breach between the North and the South. The civilization of the country was a white man's civilization, and they heard in silence the outrages against the colored race. Then, she said, came the invitation to go to England, and within five days after receiving it she was upon the ocean. What she said there was cabled to this country and then published here. The newspapers would not print what she said when she

would not print what she said when she was in this country, but when she went thousands of miles away they printed it. It was then that she thought the time was ripe for her return to this country, and again attempt to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of the people here who had a high sense of justice.

When she came back to the United States she was met with the rebuke that she she was met with the rebuke that she should not have gone to a foreign country to detail the atrocities in which she dealt. This rebuke, she said, was hurled at her by the very press which had refused to print what she said when she was at their very doors. The most alarming consideration, she said, was that the press and the pulpit were apologists for the lynchings. One of the excuses offered was the law's delays. Then she read some statistics showing the percentage of colored prisoners in the Southern penitentiaries, She construed these, not as showing that her race was more given to crime than the her race was more given to crime than the whites, but that one of her race never escaped punishment for crime if the law was

caped punishment for crime if the law was allowed to take its course. She said the apologists found it was but a step further than they had already gone to justify their position, to falsify records, and with these in hand they claimed that the larger number of colored prisoners showed that negroes were more given to crime. She said all the officials were white, the law was administered by the white men, and they knew that the prejudice against the colored man left no possibility of his escaping punishment for crime, and especially the particular crime which it was sought to fasten upon the colored people as a race. She spoke at some length of the convict lease system in vogue in the Southern States, saying there were two reasons for the large number of negroes imprisoned in Southern prisons. The one was that they were thus disfranchised and the other that the State got the benefit of their labor. The effect was worse than slavery. She said in the stockades male and females were chained together, and she had known of children who were born and raised under such conditions. She portrayed the atrocities of the slave days and trayed the atrocities of the slave days and the lash of the overseer as merciful when compared to some of the practices that

are maintained under the convict lease system. The horrors of Siberia were as nothing compared to the horrors that existed in the stockades where convicts are hired out by the State. "But these are black people, and American Christianity has no interest in them." she added, with scathing irony. She said all the Christian organizations of the South knew of the atrocities that were perpetrated under the lease system. There is one law for the lease system. There is one law for the white man and another for the what would be a misdemeanor for a white man is a crime for a colored man. Then she began a bitter invective against the white population of the South, saying:
"Out of all the white men who have killed negroes in the South but three have suffered the penalty of the law. In the cases of assault there are hundreds of cases where assault there are hundreds of cases where the assailant was a white man and the victim a colored woman, and no law could reach the assailant. They force us to the defensive and we hurl back into their faces the charge that our race is particularly addicted to the nameless crime they charge. They have forced us to cite cases and we bring them the names and places where white women have made charges where white women have made charges against colored men to shield themselves. The colored man is made the scapegoat for the white man's crime and the white woman's falsehood." She then went into a detailed recital of numerous lynchings in the South. She cited the burning at the stake of Ed Foy in Texarkana and branded the woman in the case as a harlot branded the woman in the case as a harlot. She said these facts were known, but never printed because the man who wrote the story assisted in the horrible torture and destruction of Foy. She asked if it were true that the colored race was particularly

addicted to this crime why was it that during the war when the white men were away fighting to keep them in slavery and left them in charge of the women and children they did not then commit the crime. She asked if it was believed that the negro free was more depraved than the negro in slavery. She said negroes were hung for responding to advances made to them and the facts never told because the man who wrote the story was the man who did the lynching In concluding her talk she described the murder of the three negroes in Memphis several years ago, who had been arrested for shoottempted to demolish their property. It was her knowledge of the facts in this particular case and her reading of the reports of it as sent out by the press that led her to make a study of the Southern lynchings. She was editing a weekly paper devoted to the interests of her race at the time. Some time after the killing of these three colored men she wrote an editorial, which was printed in her paper, and the Memphis dailies immediately advised through their editorial columns that the writer of the article be lynched. She said the citizens ran her business manager out of the city and destroyed all of her property. She was absent on business at the time, and was told if she returned to the city she would be killed, and she never returned. She expressed a doubt as to the sincerity of the present investigation being made by the grand jury at Memphis to indict the persons responsible for the killing of the six colored men near that place a few weeks ago, and said she would never believe it until the men were punished.
"We must insist," she said, "that our race
no longer be made the scapegoat for a

After she had concluded the following resolutions were read by Mr. Haywood "Resolved, That this meeting, having under consideration the alarming growth of lynch law in different parts of our common country, whereby human beings are hanged, shot and burned alive by lawless mobs, condemns such practices as a standing disgrace to American civilization. We condemn all forms of lawlessness, whether by individuals or communities, and invoke the strong arm of the law in punishment of the same. We commend the law-abiding citizens and officials of Memphis, Tenn., for the prompt and for the l action

white man's crime or a white woman's

the recent horrible lynching, where six colored men were murdered in cold blood while in custody of the authorities. Memphis will become the byword of nations should justice miscarry in this instance. We pledge the moral support of Indianapolis and the approval of the civilized world to the people of Tennessee in meting out punishment to the murderers of those six helpless colored men.'

BIDS FOR TOWN HALL OPENED.

No ward to Be Made Until Monday, but Salaries Were Raised.

The West Indianapolis Council held an important special meeting last night. The following bids were received on the new City Hall, which will be erected at Morris and Harding streets: George Pertle, \$9,630; Evans Brothers, \$7,947; J. T. Elliott, \$8,294; Hewitt Jones, \$7,367; John Snowden, \$6,000; Newby & Ayres, \$6,600; C. L. Wollenweber, \$8,700; E. S. Smith, \$7,979; W. H. McHaffle, \$8,642; S. A. Morgan, \$7,600; John King, \$6,-800; E. M. Carter & Son, \$7,824; Jungclaus & Schumacher, \$9,800; James E. Shover, \$9,-800; E. F. Kottleski, \$7,770, and E. H. Jameson, \$7,780. The specifications call for walls eighteen inches thick in parts, but as Snowden and Newby & Ayres had figured on walls solidly thirteen inches thick their bids were thrown out. The Council decided to withhold its decision until its meeting next Monday night. There was considerable disappointment, as the officers and councilmen had thought that the hall could be built for about \$5,000 or \$6,000.

The citizens, who were present in large numbers, were shocked to hear a report from the committee on salaries recommending that some of the officers' salaries be raised. The salary list was recommended to stand as follows: Mayor, \$360, an increase from \$200; members of the Council, \$180, an increase of \$60; marshal, \$500; deputy marshals, \$400; treasurer, \$240; clerk, \$500, an increase of \$150; school trustees, \$75; secretary Board of Health, \$100; chief of the fire department, \$700, an increase of \$100, and firemen, \$600. Citizens who were present rose to their feet in a body and shouted that the Council had pledged itself not to increase the expenses. Councilman McCain, Republican, made a vigorous speech opposing the report, and he was warmly seconded by Councilman Wantland, also Republican. They said they were willing to con-tinue the old standard of salaries, and offered an amendment substituting the old figures where increases had been made by the committee, but it was lost. The committee's report was then put to a vote and carried, the only votes against it being Councilmen McCain and Wantland. Councilmen Brown and Dickson, Democrats, were the first to vote for the change, and now bear the brunt of the criticism. Dickson was a member of the committee which recommended the increases.

"IT'S ALL RIGHT WITH ME."

A. M. Noe Lived and Died as the Righteous Dieth.

A. M. Noe, whose death was announced in the Journal of yesterday, had been a resident of this city since July 3, 1861. About the first work he did here was superintending the building of barracks and fencing in Camp Morton to care for the confederate soldiers who were taken prisoners. A short time after he took the position of superintendent of the D. Behymer planing mills, holding that position fifteen years. He then went to the Sinker-Davis shops as pattern maker, where he worked until what proved his fatal illness overtook him. The deceased man never pushed himself ahead in society, still had a large circle of friends, and was often called to social gatherings and was often caned to social gatherings as an entertainer, being witty in conversation, a good musician and a good character impersonator. The deceased had been a member of the First Baptist Church since coming to the city, and for many years was its chief librarian. He retired to give room to younger men to get them interested in Sabbath-school work. Although never obtrusive of his religious views on others, he was nevertheless very positive in his religious beliefs and an exemplary Christian. His last words were: "It's all right with me."

CONTRACT FOR THE CASCADES.

C. Bender Will Have Them Completed in Fifty Days.

C. Bender, an Indianapolis contractor, was yesterday awarded the contract for the construction of the monument cascades. Contractor Bender will have charge of the general construction, for which he will receive \$6,144, his bid being the lowest of the six estimates from Indianapolis firms. The other bids were as follows: George Weaver, \$7,017; John J. Twiname, \$7,400; S. W. Hawkey, \$7,195; Charles Wehking, \$7,150; Nicholas Noe, \$7,225. These estimates include only the terra cotta work and the masonry. Contracts for gas engine, pumps and electrical appliances will be awarded later by a committee of the resident commissioners. The commission will close the contract with Mr. Bender to-day and will expect the contractor to complete his work inside of fifty days.

Sculptor Mahoney was present at the meeting yesterday and reported the model of the statue of George Rogers Clark as almost ready for inspection.

Affects Only Appointed Trustees. There is still some confusion among politruling of the joint committee to decide what is the status of the law concerning the nomination of trustees. The effect of the ruling is simply that whenever a trustee is serving out a term by appointment to fill a vacancy there must be a nomination to fill out the interim between the time when law, would have expired, and Aug. 1895, when under the new law his decessor would have ended The ruling does not cern trustees who are serving out terms for which they were elected and who by the operation of the new law have until Aug. 1895 to serve. The recommendation of the committee which made the ruling was that those trustees holding by appointment should be nominated to serve out this short term. The recommendation has no application to any other trustee.

North Lewisburg, O., Horse Thief. Last Saturday Joseph Sullivan hired horse and buggy from a liveryman in North Lewisburg, O. He became intoxicated and drove to Sidney, where he traded the horse for another and \$30. Hearing that the North Lewisburg authorities were after him with a warrant for his arrest he drove on to Union City. As the horse was exhausted Sullivan turned it loose and gave the buggy and harness, as he says, to a colored man. He came to this city last Monday. On that day the police received a dispatch from the North Lewisburg authorities, asking them to arrest Sullivan if he was seen. Yesterday afternoon patrolmen Sullivan and Lannis arrested him in the northeastern part of the city and took him to the police station, where he confessed. He will be taken to North Lewisburg for trial.

After that Mysterious Odor.

The sanitary inspection of the river bed, as ordered by the Board of Health some weeks since, was begun yesterday by city chemist Hurty and inspector Duvall. The purpose is to locate the smells that caused Attorney-general Smith to break into print, The smell has been generally charged to Kingan's pork house but there is now some doubt as to this and the city chemist is expected to locate the source of the odor. It is probable that as a result of the inquiry the dump near Kingan's will cleaned up and further use of the locality for such a purpose will be prohibited. Mr. Hurty recommends that all such trash be burned up.

Township Trustee's Aid.

According to statements made by Township Trustee Gold the times with him are not as good as they were this time a year The expenses for last month amounted to \$10 over August of a year ago. However, the trustee believes that the times are better, and gives as his reason that the people who apply for aid are of the lower classes, while those of last year were largely from the middle classes.

An Incendiary's Sentence Commuted. Governor Matthews, before leaving the sentence of John L. Gould, of Miami countries of Memprompt and was sent to the northern prison last May for arson. city yesterday, commuted the penitentlary

"GENERAL" HOBO FRY

HE ANSWERS QUESTIONS AT A QUICKSTEP GAIT.

He Still Has a Few Dimes About Him. but He Don't Relish Jests About His Love Affair.

The sight of "Gen." Louis Fry, of the ate Coxey's army, about the Circle House yesterday recalled the heydey of the movement when the General was at the head of several hundred hoboes. "When did you get

in?" asked a Journal interviewer. "I got in last night," was the reply, as he shook the reporter's hand like a great

"What have you done with your army?" "That is scattered all over the United States."

"Did you walk in this time?" "Not on your life." "Are you better off than when you were

here before?" "Oh, I am getting along. I always have t few dimes with me." "Where are you going now?"

"I am going west to St. Louis. I expect to make a few speeches there for the Socialist Labor party." "I thought you were a Populist?"

"So I am, but in St, Louis the Populists and the Socialist Labor party have about the same platform. In such cases I make speeches for the Socialist Labor people when they ask me." "You profess to be a Socialist, do you

"But you steer clear of anarchy?"
"Socialism and anarchy are direct opposites as beliefs. We have now a govern-ment of anarchy with paternalism. I be-lieve in fraternal government with social-

"How are you going to vote this year?"
"I don't get a vote. I am like the women in this election unless I get back to California in time.' "You have been charged with the design of upsetting the government." "It is upset now."
"But the papers say that you have a

mighty leverage under the conerstone of the government and intend to hoist things." "That is giving me a great deal of credit, don't you think?" The "General" appeared well fed, but his clothes looked as rough as some of the privates in his army on their trip East. From St. Louis he is going to Chicago, and he added that he did not go anywhere without a purpose. In this case the pur-

pose is to make speeches.

The General was extremely taciturn when asked about his love affair. Indianapolis society, it will be remembered, was on the qui vive over the report, a few days before qui vive over the report, a few days before his departure, that he was to honor a buxom young lady of this city with his hand. Society, however, was doomed to bitter disappointment. The "General" not only denied the soft impeachment, but avowed that he could not entertain the thought of taking a bride upon the long march which he was about to begin. He left the city, followed only by the sighs of his admirer. Notwithstanding the fact that the gentleman spent an entire season in the gentleman spent an entire season in Washington, he proved invulnerable, and escaped the smiles of the youth and beauty of the giddy capital. He did not return, he says, to claim his Indianapolis bride, but prefers a life in the field to a domestic

THE MERCHANTS' GETS THE LOAN.

Only One Bid and that Said to Be a Low One-The Ricketts Property.

The finance committee of the School Board met yesterday to open bids for the loan of \$20,000, which the board needs to tide it over until the November taxes become due. The only bidder was the Merchants' National Bank (Frenzel's), which was awarded the contract to furnish the board with the money. The rate bid was 31/2 per cent. interest, with 5 per cent. premium. Chairman Russe said that it was the lowest offer ever received by the board for short-time loans. The money is the last of the \$140,000 which was authorized to be borrowed some months ago.

The continued absence of Boss Frenzel and President Martindale made it impossible to consummate the Ricketts deal until the president's return. The boss will be home to-day. The deal will probably break into the courts before the money is paid for the property. Commissioner Russe said yesterday that he hoped the courts would be asked to take cognizance of it, as it would give the board an opportunity to vin-dicate itself in a way that it had not been

able as yet to do. Treasurer Adam was seen yesterday and asked about the state of finances. "You stated in open meeting, did you not, that you had \$2,000 on hands?"

"Yes," he said. "And that money is deposited in Fren-zel's bank?" "Yes, it is. I told Blackledge so when he asked me, but I guess he did not hear me. If that bank is not a proper place for the money, let some one come and show "It is rumored that you have said that the School Board pays \$5,000 a year rent for the use of the library rooms occupied by the board."

"There are separate accounts kept of the expenses of the board and the library. The books show that the expenses of keep-ing up the library building are equally divided between the library and the School ing cost the board about \$5,000 a year." One of the arguments used by Commis sioner Adam and others in favor of the purchase of the Ricketts property was that this rent account could be stopped if the high-school building was enlarged and the board enabled to take offices in that. But inasmuch as the board, on the library basis, is simply paying out of one pocket into another, some have dared to question the force of the argument. The library and the board's expenses all come out of one source of money—taxes—and the sep-aration is only for convenience in deteraration is only for convenience in determining expenses. Mr. Adam joins in the general denial of all supposed to know that there have been printed the bonds which are to be assumed for the payment of the \$60,000 addition. Thomas E. Moore, who made the sale, was visited a few days since by the agent of a Chicago house, which wants to buy the bonds. Commissioner Bussa said vesterday that the Union sioner Russe said yesterday that the Union Trust Company had refused to make a bid on them. It is generally supposed that they, being gilt-edged paper, will fall to the lot of the Indiana Trust Company. Mr. Moore, it is said, has not been allowed full commission on the sale of the property. The commission, which at regular rates would be \$1,240, is said to have been cut in

two, for what reason was not asserted. Light Artillery Football Team.

The rapidly increasing interest in football in this city will be augmented this year by the particularly strong team of the Indianapolis Light Artillery. They have in their eleven some of the best football players in the West, and expect to establish a record for themselves on the gridiron field this winter. The make-up of the team is as follows: R. M. Barnes, captain and right tackle; Frank Clemmens, center rush; Edward B. Johnson, left guard; Stet Parker, right guard; H. M. Joss, right tackle; Harry Griffith, left ena; Harry Olan, right end; Al Sommerville, right half back; Sam Patterson, left half back; John Nichol, full back; George Cullom anar-Nichol, full back; George Cullom, quarter back. Manager Swan has picked his men, and most of them are known as foot-ball players and have especial qualities which make them valuable in a team. In the eleven are several good sprinters, and there are a couple of men who are known as excellent tacklers.

Sneak Thief Gets His Supper. An unknown man engaged lodging and board at No. 143 North Alabama street, yesterday afternoon, and after eating his supper went to the servant's room and stole a coat, after which he disappeared. He is described as being short, heavy and

EXACT SIZE

Excursion to Greenfield. The next movement by the Commercial Travelers' Republican Club will be an excursion to Greenfield, Oct. 6, for the purpose of hearing Charles L. Henry. The club is going about with its accustomed energy to make the excursion a success.

Fall Styles in Street Cars.

The Citizens' Street-railroad Company is rapidly getting its cars in order for the winter. Now that the cool mornings and evenings have come, people wonder why the closed cars are not put on the lines.

other. This requires time. Some of the double-end vestibule cars are also being changed. Persons do not like to be cooped on the rear of a closed car, and so some of the closed rear vestibules are being taken off and placed on the front of the open-front cars. This will be a protection to the motormen. This season about seventy of the cars will have the closed fronts, against sixty in use last season. Two of the small cars have been connected by a closed vestibule to make a Jumbo No. 2 for the Irv-ington line, and will seat from seventy to eighty passengers comfortably. These and other changes and improvements are being made for the winter season.

HERE'S ANOTHER STORY.

Rahke's Friends Scorn the Charge that He "Squealed."

The friends of Rahke yesterday came to his rescue to remove the imputation that he is not a true and nervy gambler. It was too much for them to have it charged that he "squealed" in this recent hippodrome race which caused him the loss of \$3,000. His friends say that it was not a case of merely losing the money on the bet, but was one of pure robbery. A man named Owsley, who held the handkerchief with which to give the signal for the start, says that it was a case of highway robbery. The man Swain did not figure in the race up to within a moment of the start, then he suddenly appeared and took his position near the stake holder. It was his position near the stake holder. It was significant to the losers after it was all over that the sprinters let the handkerchief drop twice before they were off. It was probably due, says Rahke's friends, to the fact that the accomplice was slow in making his appearance. The sprinters had not made more than twenty feet of their hundred yards before Swain stepped to the stake holder's side and wrested the money from his hand. Owsley says that the ruppers made for their coats and not the runners made for their coats and not the goal, and with Swain ran away before the astonished betters could realize what had happened. It is now asserted that the money lost by Rahke was merely loaned to the betters for a "take off," and that Rahke had no other interest in it, not having made a bet himself. This is consistent with Rahke's method of business. Swain was an utter stranger to all interested except the sprinters. He has been positively identified, it is said, as the man who so suddenly appeared at the side of the stake holder.

THE PESKY GARBAGE QUESTION.

Hotel Men Meet and Talk About Reparation and Legislation.

The Hotel and Restaurant Men's Association of Indianapolis held a meeting at the Denison Hotel last night and discussed their grievance against the garbage company. Pending a decision of the Supreme Court on the garbage question the association will prepare and file a damage suit against the company. The members claim that they have an excellent case against the garbage company because of a number of illegal arrests made some months ago. It is claimed that the man Poore, arrested for hauling garbage from the Grand Hotel, is yet suffering from the effects of his inis yet suffering from the effects of his in-carceration in the county jail. At the meeting last night the hotel men discussed plans for entertaining the members of the Indiana Association of Landlords, which convenes in this city in Jaunary. During the session of the State body it is the in-tention of the local hotel men to propose some sort of legislation for the mutual benefit of hotel keepers all over the State. One of the important features to come be-fore the convention will be the question of securing a law to protect landlords from professional "dead beats." In Ohio, Illi-nois, New York and Missouri the transient nois, New York and Missouri the transient guest may be arrested and jailed for failing to pay his bill. The association will ask the Legislature to make a law setting out the liability of the hotel proprietor in cases where guests have been robbed. In New York the hotel keeper can only be held responsible for two hundred dollars' worth of lost property.

One Hundred Hear Bynum. Congressman Bynum addressed a meeting of Democrats at Mount Jackson last night. There were about one hundred pres-

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